SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852. NO. 38.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of the Weekly. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicidial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

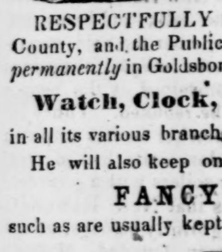
Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.



D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler, AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER,

Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

500 GALS. of Superior Paint, Oils, Varnishes, assorted of superior quality and very low price. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

2 TONS White Lead assorted packages, also Fine White Paint, a new and beautiful article. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

100 BOXES Glass of assorted Sizes, in good order, for sale low. Builders and others are requested to call and examine the stock. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

A FEW last Fall style of Fine Hats, will be sold at cost. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A Large lot of SHOES, very cheap, for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices. PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

SAL SODA (for Washing.) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of WM'S., HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21 1852. 24—

NORTH Carolina Cassimeres—A few pieces of this beautiful Goods, manufactured in Mecklenburg County, N. C., for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

JOB PRINTING.

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited. SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 28, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

For Sale Cheap.

1 BBL., Sugarhouse Syrup, 60 cents per gallon.
1 " New crop Molasses, 35 cents per gallon,
1 " Cider Vinegar, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Sal Soda, (for washing) 6¼ cents per pound.
1 " Lindles, a nice dish, served like peas, but of a far superior taste, 9 cents per pound.
1 " Prunes, very good, when stewed with a little sugar, 13 cents per pound.
1 " English Peas, 56 cents per peck.

Call at F. MAHLER'S, Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

February 24, 1852. 31—

BREAD, who was that complaining of Bad Bread! Oh! that's the way! eat that miserable stuff! when if you would only supply yourself with Martin and Russell's Infallible Yeast Powders you could always have it sweet and light, something that would be worthy of the name.

Call and supply your Cooks with the above and never complain again. For sale by P. F. PESCUD, Wholesail and Retail Druggist and Apothecary.

January 27, 1852. 25—

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit. L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1852. 18—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements. W. R. PEPPER, *Agent*.

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes. made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition. TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work. HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh. Jan. 9. 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 16—

Notice. A superior Workman (and none other need apply,) may obtain a situation, by the year, by immediate application to ISSAC PROCTER, *Merchant Tailor.*

Raleigh, Feb. 1852.

BURNING FLUID. A fresh supply received this day, at the Drug store of

Jan. 21, 1852. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S.S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Office of Secretary of State.*

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

SPRING STOCK.

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, &c.

WE have received by the recent arrivals, direct from the manufacturers our stock of Boots, Shoes Carpet Bags and other articles in our line, all of which have been selected with much care for our

WHOLESALE SPRING TRADE.

We flatter ourselves that a better or cheaper stock of Goods has never been offered in this market.

The attention of Merchants visiting our city is particularly called to the above. W. R. JOHNSON, & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, &c., two doors below Paul & McIlwaine.

Petersburg, March 2, 1852. 34—1m.

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch,
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods. SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of their very

Superior Rectified Whiskey,

at about Baltimore prices, in lots of four barrels and upwards for *Cash*. Also, New England Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Cordial, and all Domestic Liquors. Persons buying of us will save a profit in freight and other charges, from the Northern Markets, and always get a good and pure article. All we ask is a trial of quality and prices. L. LUNSFORD & SON. Petersburg, Va.

March 10, 1852. 911—4tw.

SMITH, WATSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF HARD-WARE,

No. 87, South Third St., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. SMITH, JOHN T. WATSON, JOS. DUNGAN.

DR. J. T. WATSON, late of Warrenton, N. C., having removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, in the above Firm, would respectfully invite the Merchants of North Carolina, and other Southern States, to call and examine their Stock, which is entirely new and will be sold on as favorable tems as in any other market in this country.

Philadelphia, Feb., 19, 1852. 908—1m.

New Books.

NEW Novel by Mrs. Marsh, Ravenscliff, Price 25 cents. A Daugereotype of the livliest stamp. Florence Sackville, or Self Dependence, by Mrs. Burbury, price 25 cents. The most complete life of Robt. Burns. Robert Burns, his life and works, edited by Robert Chambers, 4 vols. 12 mo. Lever's new novel, Mawrice Tierney, the soldier of fortune, by Charles Lever, price 50 cents. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by H. D. TURNER.

March 3, 1852. 36—

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Book, of Chatham County, on the 4th of March, 1852, by Lunsford Jenkins, living near Moringsville, a sorrel Horse, supposed to be seven or eight years old. He has a Fistula, no brands, and is barefooted. JOSEPH HACKNEY, C. R.

March 10, 1852, 911—3t.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine—growth of 1851. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, Booksell Raleigh, North Carolina.

Artichoke, Green Globe. Asparagus, Giant.

BEANS, Early china dwarf, six weeks yellow, Mohawk, Canada, Rachel, speckled, refugee, or thousand to one, royal white kidney, red marrow, valentine dwarf, Rob Roy, horticultural pole, Dutch case-knife Pole, white, large Lima, Carolina, Dutch runners, white, large do scarlet.

BEET, Early Flat Bassano, blood turnep, Orange, do French Amber sugar, white silesia, long blood, Mangel Wurtzel, Swiss chard silver, leaves used for greens.

Burnet Garden, for salad; Bene Plant; Broccoli, large purple cape; do. white; cauliflower, early; large late.

CABBAGE, early sugar loaf, early Dutch, do. York, drumhead battersea, do bullock's heart, Arklies early dwarf, large York, do Bergen, drumhead, mammouth, Cromwell's superb, flat or late Dutch, green globe Savoy, drumhead Savoy, new, Green Glazed; Turnep rooted above ground or Kohl Robi.

MELON, Large musk, cantelope, yellow, green citron, fine nutmeg, Ward's nectar, superb, pine apple, Persian, pomegranate, fragrant, water imperial, scarlet flesh, early apple seed, long island, Carolina, citron for preserves.

NASTURTIUM. OKRA, long white, short green,

ONIONS, white silver skin, yellow, red, Welch or French, for soups.

PARSNEP, Guernsey or cup, long white, hollow crown, sugar Parsnep.

PARSLEY, plain or single, curled, dwarf curled.

PEAS, Early cedo nulli, Prince Albert, May, Washington or June, Charlton, Bishop's early dwarf, large white marrowfat, black-eyed, prolific, blue imperial.

PEPPER, Squash, bell, or ox-heart, bull nose, mammoth, long cayenne, cherry, sweet Spanish.

PUMPKIN, Mammoth, large yellow, cheese.

RADISH, Long white summer, early scarlet short top, long salmon, scarlet or early frame, scarlet or cherry turnep, white, yellow, white fall Spanish, black do.

COLEWORT, or collards. Cabbage, for pickling.

CELERY, Large white solid, rose colored silver giant.

CHERVVILL, curled, for salad.

CORN, Early hawk, canada, Smith's white, Sioux or Dutton, Tuscarora, sugar, white flint, chinese tree.

CORN SALAD, or fetticus.

CRESS, curled or peppergrass, broad leaved, extra curled, water.

CUCUMBER, early greencluster, frame, short green, white spinard, long green Turkey, Do. Keene's, small gherkin, for pickles.

CARROT, Early horn, large Althringham, white field, long scarlet or blood, do. orange.

MARTYNIA, or Markenoes, for pickling, new.

EGG PLANT, large purple, white ornamental.

ENDIVE, green curled, broad leaved.

KALE, green curled Scotch, Sea.

LEEK, large Scotch or flag, do. London.

LETTICE, imperial sugar loaf, early white head, do. curled Silesia, large green head, drumhead, ice head, coss, royal cabbage head. Roquette, for salad.

RHUBARB, early Tobolsk. Scorzonera. Sorrel, English garden broad leaved.

SALSAFY, or Vegetable Oyster.

SQUASH, Bush crookneck summer, Dutch summer scallop white, do. yellow, vegetable marrow, Bergen striped bush, crookneck, winter, cocoanut or porier, sweet potato, Valparaiso.

TOMATO, large smooth red, yellow, cherry of Cuba.

TURNEP, Early Dutch or Spring flat.

HERB SEED, Dill, Sage, summer Savory, Thyme.

GRASS SEED, White Dutch clover, Lucerne or French, Blue Grass, Mustard white and brown,

And a great variety not included in this list.

Raleigh, February, 1852. 28—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Philadelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Ceco Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 21—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles, and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful ar ticle of white kid Gaiters and Slippers n be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh. January 28, 1852. 24—

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers. ISAAC PROCTER.

aleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, $ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*] 450
" " Gothic style, " 3, 400
" square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " 4 375
" round " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " 10, 375
" " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " 350
" hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " 5, 350
" " " on modern legs, " 7-8, 350
" square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " 9, 325
" hollow " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " 7-8, 325
" square " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, 0
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*] 275
" " on turned legs, 250
" " square " fancy Tablet, legs to match, 250
" " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS, Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Notice.

ON the 2nd Monday in May next, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Nashville, N. C., fifty acres of land, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek adjoining the lands of Daniel McDaniel, Willie Whitley and others, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax thereon for 1849-'50, and cost of advertising. This 10th day of February, 1852.

A. B. BAINS, *Sh'ff.*

February 26, 1852. 909—td.

To the next kin of Jesse Howell, dec.

THE next of kin of Jesse Howell are hereby notified that the undersigned, Administrator of the deceased, is ready to pay over to them their respective distributive shares, upon their rendering a schedule of the advancements made them by the intestate, which they are hereby requested to do immediately, or at least by the 28th of March next.

B. N. HOWELL, *Adm'r.*

February 18, 1852. 908—td.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S. N. C. Bookstore

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of ha Crystal Palace. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER. N. C. Bookstore.

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Ladies', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A. B. STITH,

Agent & Commission Merchant, and DRY GOODS & GROCERY BROKER,

No. 80 Broadway, New York.

A. B. STITH, tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and Citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New-York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

THE SALE OF PRODUCE OR MERCHANDISE, OR THE PURCHASE OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Medical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c &c.

He flatters himself, as a purchaser of Goods for Southern Trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina and in the city of Raleigh—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Unconnected with any establishment in New-York, and devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconveniences and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in prices and styles, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to all Southern Merchants in having a competent agent, whose interest it will be to avail himself of every opportunity for their benefit, and who can, through him, keep up their stocks by getting goods as their business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in at one time a heavy stock for the season; and the inconveniencies of a large amount of bills falling due about the same time. He can also get his goods more frequently, and of later and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants, and other persons, disposed to employ him, will please to forward with their orders their references, or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be two and a half per cent. Address A. B. STITH, New York.

REFER TO

Ex Gov. Charles Manly, Raleigh,
Wm. Hill, Esq Sec'y of State, Raleigh,
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State N. C. Raleigh
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres Mu. In. Co. Raleigh,
D. W. Horne, Esq. Orange Hill, Florida,
Henry Bryan, Columbia, Alabama,
Mathew Shaw, Esq. Washington, N. C.
B. F. Moore, Atto. Gen. N. C. Raleigh,
Hon J. R. J. Daniel, M. C. Halifax, N. C.
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.
Bennet B. Bell, Esq. Warsaw, Alabama,
R. H. Lewis, Esq. Greensborough, Alabama.
Green T. McAffee, Esq. Talladega, Alabama.
Thomas Hill, Esq. Baker County, Geo.

New York, Feb 7. 108—4t.w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

JUST ARRIVED, AT PROCTERS

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Proctor,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful

WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,

Also, a variety of

FANCY CASSIMERES,

All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. Dec. 10, 1851.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given Application will be made to F. George, Esq. or myself at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

HOFLAND'S German Bitters, a supply just received and for sale by the Agent, P. F. PESCUD, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

January 27, 1852. 25—

WANTED.

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

HAVER'S

Photographic Miniature Gallery,

(Over the Post Office.)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

COLOGNE WATER, of German and American manufacture—a very superior article. Also, a fresh supply of Fenner's Pomade Divine, a most delightful preparation. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 15, 1851. 001—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.

A 5 Barrels of No. 1 Herring.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

REPORT

Upon the Survey of the Neuse River, together with the plans and estimates for the improvement of the same, by W. BEVERLOUT THOMPSON, *Civil Engineer*, 1852.

To His Excellency, DAVID S. REID,
Governor of North-Carolina:

SIR:—You having been pleased to appoint me the Engineer in charge of the Neuse River Survey, by letter bearing date the 20th October, 1851, I accordingly organized a party, consisting of two assistants, two rodmen, and the necessary laborers; and after obtaining the requisite outfit of tents, boats, &c., in which I was materially aided by the active exertions of J. R. Justice, Esq., the President of the Neuse River Navigation Company, the party were enabled to take the field soon thereafter, and the survey was begun at a shoal below the "Red Old Fields," about fifteen miles above Newbern.

The water was represented to be at its low summer and fall level; it was therefore a favorable time for the examination, and for taking the soundings and cross sections necessary to a clear understanding of the regimen of the river, especially upon the shoals.

The field-work was steadily prosecuted and closed on the 10th of December last, since which period up to this date, the maps, profiles, and plans, have been completed, together with the calculations for the probable cost of the improvement, which I have now the honor to submit.

The distances and levels were found to be as follows:

From the Red Old Fields, 15 miles above Newbern, to J. Jackson's seine-haul, the distance is	27 miles,	Total rise 11.24 ft.
Thence to Waynesboro'	54½ "	rise 37.78 "
Total distance to Waynesboro',	81½ "	Total rise 49.02 "
Thence to Smithfield,	58 "	rise 52.67 "
Total distance to Smithfield,	139½ "	Total R. 101.69 "
Thence to Watson's Mill,	10½ "	rise 19.43 "
Total distance to Watson's Mills,	150 "	Total R. 121.12 "

From the above distances and levels it appears that for

The first 27 miles, the rise is at the rate of	4.16 inches per mile.	
The next 54½ miles	"	8.20 " "
" 58 "	"	9.08 " "
" 10½ "	"	1.85 feet "

The Neuse River, as will appear from the above statement, and an inspection of the maps and profiles, flows with a gentle current through a level sandy region of country. In some portions of its passage it becomes very tortuous, and these bends perate to check and retard the current.

The banks were found to be very low, on the lower portion of the river, for the first twenty-seven miles; even when they attained a moderate elevation on one side, they were always found to be only from one to three feet on the other.

The cross sections upon the different shoals gave a sandy bottom, but by penetrating this with an iron sounding rod, steeled at the point, a compact blue marl was found, at an average depth of 7 feet, upon which little or no impression could be made.

This substance shows itself frequently on the concave sides of the elbows, where the banks have been considerably worn by the action of the current, and near the base of most of the principal bluffs on the river, from which there can scarcely be a doubt that it forms the sub-stratum of the country and the primitive bed of the river, covered, to a greater or less thickness, with sand and gravel.

This blue marl, when reached, is sufficiently compact and firm to sustain any work of art which may become necessary for the improvement of the river, and, where stone cannot be had, when cut into blocks, will answer for ballast-packing.

All writers upon that branch of the art of engineering, coming under the head of river improvement, concur in declaring, that it is the most difficult with which the Profession has to contend—and the practical operation in this country, as well as in Europe, fully confirms the declaration; and especially is this the case in all rivers flowing thro' level and sandy regions of country. The banks are abraded by every flood, and the sand carried along by the rapidity of the current, is deposited in the eddies on the convex sides of the elbows and in front of all opposing obstacles—forming bars and obstructions to the navigation, which remain until some greater flood sweeps them out—producing similar obstructions at other points—changing the currents and channels, until the regimen of the river again becomes fixed.

In the examination of the Neuse, the currents and channels were closely observed, and every bar of sand or gravel could be traced to some primary cause.

No doubt, as the banks of the river were cleared up, it was found to be the easiest and most convenient way of disposing of the logs and limbs of trees, to throw them into the river. These, in floating along down the stream, were arrested by their projecting limbs, at some point in their passage where there was a decrease in the depth; the sand began to make round them, and thus formed a nucleus about which other trees and logs accumulated, until in time a bar was formed, such as now constitute the main obstacles to the navigation.—These bars necessarily affect the currents, and form channels winding and tortuous, depending upon the position these floating trees are made to assume.

It would therefore seem to be next to impossible to remove these sand bars without removing the cause which created them, as they would be very soon formed again; for the laws which govern the operations of streams are as certain and sure as are all other laws of nature, and the object should be, not to go counter to them, but by carefully studying the currents and their causes, and aiding them when necessary, or immaterially changing them, we may effect great good, and insure, it is believed, a navigation throughout the year.

It must appear obvious, then, that to accomplish this, artificial channels must be cut by clearing out the logs and limbs, and excavating the bottom, so far as may be necessary to give the requisite depth, after which, by a judicious system of Wing-dams at the head and throughout the extent of the shoals excavated—being careful to avoid contracting them so much as to add materially to the current, but to endeavor to give it that velocity and direction through the excavated channel as may be necessary to keep it open. It is believed this can be done with the aid of dredging machines so as to ensure a regular navigation as high up as J. Jackson's seine-haul, 27 miles above the "Red Old Fields," or 42 miles above Newbern.

With this view, accurate cross sections of the river were taken upon the shoals up to the point named, including the "Cowpen," "Red Old Fields," "Spicer Lane," "Pitch Kettle," "Owl Head," "Village," "Maple Cypress," "Grindle Creek," "Bull Point," and in the neighborhood of Daugherry's upper and lower bridges.

The rise from the "Red Old Fields" up to J. Jackson's seine-haul, was found to be 11.24 feet, or 4.16 inches per mile. With so inconsiderable a descent as this, the river necessarily flows with a sluggish current, which, even upon the shoals named, to the eye is scarcely perceptible.

The cross section at J. Jackson's shows a depth of water varying from 1 to 3 feet—the banks 10½ feet high on one side, and 12½ feet on the other. This was the first favorable point found for putting in a dam and lock. Stone was also found convenient.

The banks below this are generally very low, ranging from 1 to 5 feet. I purpose, therefore, from this point, to continue the improvement by locks and dams—the dams not to be raised higher than four feet.

LOCKS AND DAMS.

This character of river improvement is thought to interfere less with those natural laws regulating the character of rivers than any other. Every bar or shoal in a river is, in reality, a natural dam. The water is found to be deep above and below them, and it flows over the bar with accelerated velocity, as in its flow over the comb of a dam.

Upon these bars or shoals every person who observes at all, must have seen that the floods do not rise as high as they do above or below them, and the reason is, that the water is discharged over them more rapidly and freely.

Precisely the same effect is produced by the erection of a dam upon one of these shoals. The water will be found to be deep above and below the dam, while upon it, the water is shallow, flowing with a thin sheet over it. Now when the river begins to rise, it will be found that the thickness of this sheet of water increases very slowly, in consequence of its rapid and free discharge, and the water above the dam is also slow in rising, while the water below the dam rises much more rapidly, until finally it attains the level of the water above, when the dam is not perceived at all.

It is found by measurement that one foot rise on the comb of a dam will give nearly three feet rise below it, so that two feet rise on the comb of a dam, four feet high, (which is the height of dam assumed,) would bring the water below to the level of the water above it, after which the effect of the flood upon the adjacent lands would be the same as though no dam had been erected. And this is the practical effect, as may be observed by any person who will take the trouble to notice it.

A dam, therefore, when erected with a proper regard to its height as compared with the height of the banks, will not overflow the adjacent lands more frequently than would have been the case if no dam had been placed there, and experience confirms this fact.

The dams will flow the water back from one to the other, thereby affecting a slack water navigation, and a rapid and easy transit for boats and all craft as high up as Watson's Mill.

The pools will vary from 6 to 10 miles in length up to Waynesborough; above that from 4 to 6 miles. The operation of a lock is so well understood at this day that it is not thought necessary to dwell upon it. By these, the boats are lifted from one pool to the other—an operation requiring from three to four minutes of time. There is an abundant supply of water at all seasons, with tight dams for a lock and dam improvements.

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED WORKS.

WING DAMS.

These will be constructed by driving two rows of piles five feet apart each way, connecting them together with timbers, and the whole sheet-piled on the sides—filled in with suitable packing and sheeted over with two inch planks.

MAIN DAMS ON THE SLACK WATER.

There will first be prepared an apron by driving four rows of piles across the river. After cutting them off at the proper level, they will be bound together with strong timbers, bolted to them, planked over to the top, and sheet-piled along the entire upper face of the apron. Four feet from the upper face of this apron, there will be a longitudinal timber bolted down upon it, extending entirely across the river. What is termed a Brush Dam will be built upon and above this apron, in alternate layers of brush and gravel. The butt ends of the saplings being squared and jogged into this longitudinal timber, and bolted, and so on for each layer, until the requisite height is obtained. The top course of gravel will be covered with stone of suitable thickness, and when the water flows from the apron, there will be a Facine or brush protection.

RIVER-LOCKS.

They will be 110 feet between the gates and twenty-four wide in the chamber. The foundation will be prepared by driving piles four feet apart with a rap of one thousand pounds weight, over the whole surface to be occupied by the foundation. After cutting them off at the proper level, they will be bound together by strong timbers bolted to them. These timbers will be covered with three covers of two inch plank buttoning one upon the other—the top course being jointed, thoroughly trenailed and spiked together, and to the timbers below. This foundation will be sheet-piled all round, and upon it the lock-walls will be raised in the usual way of timber cribs packed with stone. The chamber and sides will be sheeted as well as the tops of the walls.

The above will give a general idea of the plans of the work. The specifications will, of course, go more into detail. Should the Company conclude to hire negroes, with suitable foremen, and the requisite number of carpenters, and contract the work on their own account, there will be required two first class dredging machines, which can be purchased at Baltimore at $5,000 each—one of them to be retained after the completion of the work to keep the entrance of the locks free, and for other purposes.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

The calculations have all been made for each particular structure, and such prices applied as have been found adequate in this section of country, and upon Cape Fear River. It is believed to be prudent not to give the estimate in detail as in case of contracting out the work it is always found to interfere.

1st Division.

Extending from the "Red Old Fields" to J. Jackson's Seine-haul, distance 27 miles, rise 11.24 feet. This also embraces certain work in the shape of dredging and cleaning out between the "Red Old Fields" and Newbern.

For dredging, cleaning out trees, cutting trees from the banks, &c.,	$31,885	
For wing dams,	15,000	
		$46,885

2d Division.

Extending from J. Jackson's Seine-haul to Waynesborough—distance 54 1-2 miles—rise 37.28 ft.

8 Dams,	$29,194	
8 Locks,	57,664	
Add for cleaning out, &c.,	6,250	
		91,108
		137,963
Add 10 per cent,		13,796
Total from Newbern to Waynesborough,		$151,759

3d Division.

Extending from Waynesborough to Smithfield—distance 58 miles—rise 52.67 feet.

13 Dams,	$37,899	
13 Locks,	93,704	
Add for cleaning out, &c.,	8,700	
	140,303	
Add 10 per cent,	14,030	
Total 3d Division,		154,333
Total from Newbern to Smithfield,		306,092

4th Division.

From Smithfield to Watson's Mill—distance 10 1-2 miles—rise 19.43 ft. The banks being higher on this Division, we can erect higher dams.

3 Dams,	$11,170	
3 Locks,	21,624	
	32,794	
Add 10 per cent,	3,279	
Total 4th Division,		36,073
Total from Newbern to Watson's Mill, distance 165 miles,		$342,165

The subject of cutting across some of the bends of the river has been suggested. This has been considered and rejected for the following reasons: In the case of the roundabout, for example, above Waynesboro', the measured distance round, on the inner curve, is 9 miles 1093 feet, while the shorter distance across the heel of the bend is only 5016 feet, a fraction less than one mile. The river rises in the distance round 54 feet. To cut through, the whole descent would be obtained in less than one mile, which would create a tremendous torrent.

This distance can only be saved by canaling, which would require a guard lock and outlet lock, the cost of which, in addition to the cost of canaling, would far exceed the cost of the lock and dam required to overcome the fall by the natural course of the river.

The subject of least expense has been considered in the estimate, and not the expediency of saving distance, which may be brought to bear hereafter. It is an important element in the cost of transportation.

In regard to the smaller bends, when the fall and distance round is not so great, experience teaches that when new channels have been cut upon other water-courses, they have not been found to obviate the difficulty. The river will assert her rights, and form other bends equally as objectionable.

In the estimate, therefore, I have provided for the protection of the concave sides of elbows, and in some cases for excavating from the convex sides.

I desire to say a few words in regard to the probable return this investment would make to those disposed to embark their funds in it, and although I am aware that the future in such cases cannot be arrived at with accuracy, yet, from the data furnished, it appears to me that the truth may be approximated in this case—if not precisely, yet sufficiently near to satisfy all reasonable minds, that the chances for this investment becoming a paying stock are not altogether veiled in the dim future.

The following statement, furnished by a friend in Newbern, gives, as nearly as can be assessed, the amount of the produce brought down the river in 1850, together with its value:

100,000 bbls.	Turpentine,	value	$175,000
35,000 "	Rosin,	"	35,000
10,000 "	Spts. Turp.	"	120,000
1,200 "	Tar,	"	1,500
125,000 bush.	Corn,	"	50,000
1,950 "	Rough Rice,	"	877
875 "	Peas,	"	437
890 "	Meal,	"	489
108,000 lbs.	Bacon,	"	7,560
1,800 bales	Cotton,	"	36,000
340	Cowhides,	"	600
275,000	Shingles,	"	550
225,000	R. O. H. Staves,	"	2,250
150,000	W. O. bbl. "	"	1,800
400,000	ft. Sawed Lumber,	"	4,000
150,000	ft. Ton Lumber,	"	4,500
Total,			$440,563

By throwing the above into tons, it is found to be equivalent to 26,275 tons.

I am not informed from what landings on the river this produce was brought, but presume it is the total amount from Watson's including down to Newbern, a distance of 165 miles.

If this be the fact, we can assume some certain point, having regard to the probable amount taken in above as well as below, together with the probable amount of tolls above and below it, and supposing it all started from this central point, and applying the rate of toll due to that point, we shall make a near approximation to what the tolls would be if they were charged from the actual points of shipment.

Considering the various landings, and the probable amount taken from each, I have supposed that it would be fair to assume Carter's landing as a central point. This landing is 53 miles above "Red Old Fields." Then 26,275 tons, at 1½ cents per ton per mile, would yield in tolls, for the 53 miles, $20,888, which is a fraction over 6 per cent. upon the capital required to Watson's Mill.

This calculation is based upon the actual amount of produce brought down the river in 1850, which would be a contracted view of the subject. Let us see how it would stand with a reasonable expansion.

The navigation being interrupted for six months in the year, the consequence and effect is, that the producers of the country drained by the river, not being willing or able to hold a dead capital for so long a period, dependant at least upon an uncertain navigation, undoubtedly send a vast amount of produce, which the river would get if navigable at all seasons, to other markets, where the returns are more rapid and certain.

This fact, together with the want of that essential stimulant to production, which regular and certain returns always induce, would add largely to the carrying trade upon the river.

In view of these undoubted facts, and considering also the large amount of the productions of the interior of the State, which the North Carolina Rail Road will shortly accumulate at its eastern terminus, and for which this improvement will come in for its share; and considering also the *upward* carrying trade, which a regular navigation would render absolutely certain, (which was not considered in the above calculation,) it is believed to be a fair assumption that from all these sources, with a reliable navigation at all times, the carrying trade upon the river would be increased 100 per cent over the aggregate *down* trade of 1850. If so, the tolls would amount to 12 per cent upon the capital required to Watson's Mill.

I am aware that this may be termed mere speculation. Be it so. Yet all must admit that it has some method, being founded in part upon undoubted facts, and fair deductions. My conclusions then are, that a reliable navigation upon the Neuse river, connected as it will be with an extensive and productive back country through the Central Rail Road, cannot fail to become a paying stock.

But is this all? It is true that to capitalists this is the absorbing question. To those, however, more immediately interested in the subject, is the mere question of dollars and cents to weigh down all other considerations? I trust, for the sake of old Newbern, the most ancient of North Carolina's shipping ports, that other and more weighty considerations may be allowed their place in the scale; that she will not, with all her maritime advantages, connected, as she is, with one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, remain inactive, whilst her neighbors are stretching forth their Brinrean arms to secure to themselves the trade of the vast region about to open to them through the Central Railroad.

I trust that she will not remain satisfied with six months navigation of the Neuse River now allowed her until the trade becomes firmly established in other channels, when all experience teaches us it will be too late to divert it.

With timely exertions much may be done to secure to this ancient town her share in that trade now in progress of development, which her own Legislators, in conjunction with the patriotic representatives from other portions of the State, exerted themselves to open.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,
W. B. THOMPSON,
Civil Engineer.

A gentleman passing through a potato-field observed an Irishman planting some potatoes. He inquired what kind he had there?

"Raw ones, to be sure," replied the son of Erin: "if they were boiled they wouldn't grow."

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

Mr. C. W. JANES, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by John T. Dent, Dr. J. A. Wadsworth, Alex. R. Laws, James Rutherford, Dr. Lott Edwards, C. M. L. Wiseman, and H. J. Thomas.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. P. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Samuel D. Lewis.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JANES, No 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. K. Wellington, E. A. Evans, Perrin Locke, George P. Button, Jos. Button, D. R. Goodin, William J. Covey, Isaac M. Bodine and Walter D. Thompson.

Receipts from either of the above will be good.

THE REGISTER OUT FOR SCOTT.

True to the orders which were issued a few weeks since from Washington, the Raleigh Register comes forward in an Editorial on the position of the Whig party; and in the course of its remarks, though it expresses a preference for Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, it announces its readiness to go for General Scott. It says:

"We do not hesitate to declare our preference for Mr. Fillmore over all others for the Presidency, but whilst we do this, it is not because we have any distrust either of Mr. Webster or Gen. Scott on the subject of the Compromise. *They both proved their devotion to it whilst it was under consideration.*"

Now we affirm that the Register has *no* proof of any sort that Gen. Scott was or is in favor of the "compromise." The fact is, the proofs are all the other way. The following letter, written by Gen. Scott just one year ago, in reply to some Pennsylvania Whigs, and published soon after it was written in the New York Herald, will show where the General is on the "compromise." Here is the letter:

"WASHINGTON, March 26, 1851.

SIR: I have received your letter, (marked "confidential,") in which, after committing the error of supposing me to be "fully before the country as the whig candidate for the presidency," you proceed to interrogate me on many points of grave public interest.

Permit me to say that, considering we shall probably only have a whig candidate for the presidency through a national convention, and that I cannot be its nominee except by the force of the unsolicited partiality of large masses of my countrymen—

Considering, also, that, if my character or principles be not already known it would be idle to attempt to supply the deficient impression by mere paper professions of wisdom and virtue made for the occasion—

And considering that if I answer your queries, I must go on and answer others already before me, as well as the long series that would inevitably follow, to the disgust of the public—

I will beg permission to close this acknowledgment of your letter by subscribing myself, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

——, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa.

P. S. I must add that I write and say nothing on public subjects which I am unwilling to see published. W. S.

Gen. Scott, it will be seen, has no opinions for the public eye—or rather, his political opinions were so well known that, to repeat them, would be to "disgust" the country—or rather, he was "considering" whether it was best to continue "considering" or to speak out, and so, not having determined what to do in relation to the "compromise," he informed his Pennsylvania friends that he was still "considering."

Gen. Scott, it is well known, is the first choice of Gov. Seward; and nine-tenths of his friends and partizans in the free States are Seward men. For instance, Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, is for him; and so are the masses of the Whigs in that State, and also the masses in New York, including Greely and the New York Times; and every one knows that he was recently nominated in Maine by a portion of the Legislature of that State *most hostile to Mr. Fillmore.* In addition to this, it is stated as a matter for regret in some of the Fillmore journals in the free States, first, that the Scott men are electing to the Whig National Convention the avowed enemies of Mr. Fillmore, such as ex-Marshalls, ex-Postmasters, &c. who have been removed by the latter for their Sewardish tendencies; and secondly, that the "higher law" faction in New York are already raising notes of triumph over Mr. Fillmore's inevitable downfall. The Syracuse Star complains, for instance, in the bitterest terms of the neglect of Mr. Fillmore by a recent meeting of the Oneida Whigs, and adds: "There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. *This point the "higher law" faction have reached.* If they persist in their present hostility to the National Administration, their blood be upon their own heads." The New York Express notices this, and says:

"The above is from the Star, a plain spoken journal, printed at Syracuse. The Syracuse Journal, the abolition organ in the same place, parades these Scott Resolutions, with the remark that General Scott is the only man feared by our opponents, and with the "Hurra" of a personal triumph over other candidates. It is very clear to us that this sort of braggadocia, following up as it does, an act of personal neglect of President Fillmore, and a studied silence towards his Administration, can result in no good either to Gen. Scott or the Whig party."

The foregoing, *from a Whig Fillmore paper*, is full of meaning. It proves that the Scott men in New York are identified with the "Abolition organs," and that they have, thus far, treated Mr. Fillmore with "studied silence and neglect." The Express als speaks, in the same article, of those Scott men in that State, "whose zeal is measured by the intensity of their desire *to be revenged upon Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster for supporting the compromise measures.*" What does that prove? Does it show that Gen. Scott is a "compromise" man? If so, why should his friends in Mr. Fillmore's own State, seek "to be revenged upon Mr. Fillmore" *because he supported the "compromise"?*

Now see the contrast: The Raleigh Register, a Whig paper printed in a slaveholding State, takes it for granted, without proof, that the favorite candidate for the Presidency of the Seward men is sound upon the "compromise," and avows its willingness to go for him; while the Syracuse Star and New York Express, Whig papers printed in a free State, are denouncing the "higher law" men for the "braggadocia" manner in which they are supporting Gen. Scott, for their neglect of Mr. Fillmore, and are declaring to them in so many words, that their zeal for Gen. Scott is to be "measured by the intensity of their desire to be revenged upon Mr. Fillmore" because he supported the "compromise."

We predicted, some time since, that the Raleigh Register would, in due time, hoist the Scott flag. The prediction has been verified. But can it be possible that any considerable portion of the North Carolina Whigs will go with that paper? Will they desert the "compromise" measures, and cease to regard them as a test of devotion to the Union? Will they take silence for pledges? Will they go for the Seward candidate? If they should, and if Gen. Scott should be elected as he is, "with sealed lips on the subject of the "compromise," *the next Whig candidate for the Presidency, who will be forced upon them by the free States, will be Seward himself!* He is already the controlling spirit in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; and four years more of Senatorial service and experience, coupled with the Executive favor which he enjoyed under Taylor, and which he is sure of realizing under Scott, would make him the strongest man in the Whig ranks, and, consequently, the most "available" candidate.

He is just as sound a Whig as Gen. Scott, Mr. Fillmore, or Mr. Webster; and he is too shrewd to do any thing which would result in excluding him from his party. He believes in the Whig party, and he has been faithful, on all occasions, to its tactics and organization. "They are both Whigs," says the Register, in speaking of Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster, "who have stood by their principles through evil and good report." The same can be said of Gov. Seward; if the fact of having been or of being a good Whig is a sufficient qualification for the Presidency, then is Gov. Seward as much entitled to the nomination as Gen. Scott or Mr. Webster.

PASQUOTANK WHIGGERY.

The Whig leaders of Pasquotank County recently held a meeting in Elizabeth City, at which, among other Resolutions, one was reported approving the "compromise" as the "best" and most "conciliatory" that could be obtained. Gen. Ehringhaus, a leading Whig, opposed the Resolution, and sought to amend it so as to make it express merely an acquiescence in the "compromise"; but he was overruled and the Resolution was adopted. Delegates were then appointed to the Whig State Convention, but the names of both Gen. Ehringhaus and the Hon. W. B. Shepard were omitted! The Democratic Pioneer, noticing the action of the meeting, says:

"In the appointment of the several delegations, the name of Gen. J. C. B. Ehringhaus is entirely omitted! He was not appointed a delegate either to the District or State Convention! Does not this look a little like proscription? Is not Gen. E's independence "costing him dear?" Was this an accidental omission, or was it intended as a *slight?* It looks rather significant in our eyes. But this is not all. There is another very singular omission. The name of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard is also left out of all their delegations! Strange! that two such justly distinguished men should be "snowed under" and superceded by others; yet not so strange either; for both these gentlemen hold the same opinions with regard to the Compromise, and therefore it might be convenient to put them aside. But is this so? Is it intended to turn "a cold shoulder" upon these gentlemen? Do the Whig party of Pasquotank intend to *ostracise them?* We confess it looks like it."

Gen. Ehringhaus may talk of his willingness still to co-operate with the Whig party, *but he is a doomed politician*, so far as the Whig leaders are concerned. If these leaders would not allow an independent expression of opinion on the Slavery question by such men as Thomas L. Clingman, William B. Shepard, and Marcus Erwin, they will hardly tolerate it in Gen. Ehringhaus. It is death political to any *Southern* Whig to question the justice or wisdom of the "great Constitutional Union Whig party," or to refuse to endorse the "compromise" as the soundest and "best" measure ever devised; but *Northern* Whigs, provided they will make professions of devotion to the Union, may refuse to approve the only feature in this "compromise" intended to benefit the South, and it is all right. The strength of the Whig consolidation party is in the free States, and the free States must, therefore, be obeyed.

GEN. SCOTT.

The Register says it has no "distrust" of Gen. Scott on the "compromise," and claims, in round terms, that he is in favor of it! We call for the proof *—the proof! the proof!*

But the Register, it seems, is alone in its opinions on the subject among the Whig papers of the State. The Wilmington Commercial of a recent date held the following language:

"It is said that Gen. Scott will carry every Northern State that went for Gen. Taylor with Ohio into the bargain, if he were to run without the Compromise issues. If so, the abolition principle has taken deeper root than we of the South have imagined. Be this as it may, we honestly believe and earnestly hope that no Southern State will vote for any man whose sentiments are not quite clearly understood as in favor of the Compromise."

Neither the Editor of the Commercial nor any other Whig, who has any regard for truth, will say that Gen. Scott's sentiments "are quite clearly understood" or understood at all, "in favor of the compromise."

The Asheville News, another Whig paper, quotes from the Commercial and adds:

"If Gen. Scott is to be run in the North, with the tacit understanding that he is opposed to the Compromise, all Southern Whigs should drop him instantly. We know but little of Gen. Scott's principles. We do remember, however, that he wrote a letter some years since, to a gentleman of Virginia, in which he expressed sentiments on the subject of slavery exceedingly obnoxious to the South. We shall take occasion at some leisure hour to hunt up this letter and republish it. We want no juggling this time. If Scott is not tainted with abolitionism, free-soilism, or any other of the abominable isms and heresies so rife in some sections, let him come out like a man, and over his proper signature so declare to the world. The game of *sum* will not do. He is either for maintaining the laws and preserving the constitution, or he is not. Let him define his locality. Without this, he will get precious few Southern votes. We want no more "available" candidates, who have nothing to recommend them but their popularity. We would rather suffer defeat, contending for the right, than triumph by duplicity and fraud. The election of a man of doubtful principles, would entail a greater curse than the defeat of either of the two great parties possibly could."

The above words are words of truth and soberness. The News wants no "juggling *this time*"—no candidate for the Presidency merely because he may happen to be popular—no triumph obtained "*by duplicity and fraud.*" That is honest. Can the Raleigh Register say as much? No—*that* paper and those who agree with it, go in for a Whig triumph at all hazards and without regard to consequences; and yet, every two or three years the Editor of the same journal is engaged in preaching up no-partyism, and in endeavoring to convince the people that he is almost if not quite a Democrat in his feelings and principles!

Let it be known that the Raleigh Register has come out for Scott for President—that it claims him as sound on the "compromise," and that the proof of this soundness has been demanded, and *is not forthcoming.*

We have said that the Register is alone in its opinions, among the Whig presses of this State, in relation to the position of Gen. Scott on the "compromise." How long will this be the case? How long will it be before other presses of the same stamp will be out for Scott? We shall see. Will the News and Commercial hold their ground? We hope so, but we must say we have our fears as to the Commercial's firmness.

We learn, from the "Biblical Recorder" that the Hon. R. M. Saunders, of this City, will deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, at the ensuing Commencement. Dr. Cushman, of Washington City, will deliver the Valedictory Sermon before the Graduating Class.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., is a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, and Yancy, in the next General Assembly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Correspondent of the Washington Union, writing from Concord, gives the following account of the glorious result in New Hampshire:

"It is with the highest satisfaction that I send you the result of our election. Our most sanguine expectations are more than realized. The democrats all through the State went upon the single issue of the Compromise, the Union, and the Constitution. They were met by the whig party proper, the old abolitionists, the free-soilers, and the temperance mania, and almost the entire body of the clergy—more thoroughly organized than they have ever before been, and animated by the most confident hope of success, receiving much "*substantial aid*" from Massachusetts whigs, and not a little from Washington. When it is remembered that within eight years we have been twice betrayed by prominent and leading men in our party; that the free-soil candidate for governor, but two years ago high in the confidence of the democrats, has been all winter on the stump, appealing to the religious prejudices of the people; that Hale and Tuck left their places in the Senate and House, and came all the way from Washington to regulate and take care of our election; that the additional element of the "Maine liquor law" was pressed into the canvass;—the result is most astonishing, and reflects the highest credit upon the patriotism and integrity of the democracy of the Granite State. I can account for it on no other ground than that of their strong and abiding attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and to the Jeffersonian principles of their party.

In this town the democrats threw the largest vote they ever cast, but were not able to succeed against the combined influence of federalism and free-soilism. We defeated, however, those renegades from our party—candidates for representatives—Fowler and French. There was a perfect understanding and union with the Webster whigs and free-soilers, with the avowed object of repealing the fugitive-slave law, and of sending Hale back to the United States Senate; and to accomplish *such* results, none were more active here than those government officers to whom the Union-loving whigs have given place and influence. Yes; the postmaster, pension agent, secret inspector, and post office agents here, did all in their power to promote the objects of this most unholy coalition. They were the principal fuglers. To General Pierce we are greatly indebted for the decided stand he has taken, from first to last, against the Hale and Atwood movement, and in favor of the Compromise and the Union. But most of all, and above all, are we indebted for this most unparelleled victory to the intelligence, fidelity, and patriotism of the democratic masses—the people. Treachery and falsehood may mislead them for the moment, but "the sober second thought" always sets them right again. New Hampshire is sure for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention by at least 5,000. Yours, truly."

So it seems that Mr. Fillmore's officers in Concord did all they could to defeat the Democracy and to secure the re-election of Hale! Mark the language of the Union's correspondent: "The postmaster, pension-agent, secret inspector, and post-office agents here, did all in their power to promote the objects of this unholy coalition—they were the princial fuglers." Will these men be removed for thus "bringing the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections"? We predict they will not.

The Boston Post concludes a notice of this triumph in New Hampshire as follows:

"Well, the noble boys of the Granite State have met the piebald combination single-handed, and have routed them bravely and well. Our figures—we take them from the Atlas—will give the result. Martin is elected governor by the people. The democracy have the legislature; they will have the United States senator; they will district the State for Congress; and, what is better than all, the whole has been done in open, fair, frank, and manly fight. They planted themselves on the old-fashioned democratic platform—exactly such a platform as the next President of these United States will stand on; and thus, without dodging the question, with heads up and banners having on them fidelity to the Constitution and the Union hanging on the outer wall, they went into the battle and came out of it victorious.

This is more than an ordinary victory—worth more than a common shout. It is the opening scene of the great presidential drama. To New Hampshire it fell to set in motion the democratic ball; and hence all eyes were upon her, to see whether the bold, unparalleled movement of 1851—the *unique*, cleansing, Atwood process—would be sustained by the people in 1852, or whether it would be rebuked. Thirty independent States were looking upon her for this purpose; and it cannot be denied that democrats looked with some misgivings, and the free-soilers with a great deal of confidence. The result is that New Hampshire has put herself, where she rightfully belongs, on the side of the party that Jefferson founded, Madison adorned, and Jackson restored. All honor to the sterling STATESMEN of that State for their boldness and independence—and to the democracy for their union and fidelity. Behold how BRIGHTLY breaks the morning of our year's elections!"

DR. THOMAS DICK.

Some eighteen months ago, a paragraph went the rounds of the papers, announcing the decease of Dr. Dick, the eminent Scottish philosopher. A gentleman in Albany, N. Y., having been assured, however, that Dr. Dick was not dead, and being a friend and correspondent of his, wrote to him about three months since; and he has received a reply, dated Dundee, Feb. 17, 1852, which has been published at length in the Albany Argus. Dr. Dick states that he had noticed the accounts published of his death, and adds, "I feel grateful, however, to the God of my life and of all my mercies, that I am still permitted to remain a little longer in this present world, if I might be in the least useful in promoting the glory of God and the best interests of my fellow-men—although my vigor of mind and body are now somewhat on the decay."

He states, in his letter, that in August, 1850, he visited Germany and attended the "Peace Congress" in the City of Frankfort; and in July last he visited London, and spent a day or two in viewing the great exhibition in the Chrystal Palace. As to literary occupations, he has done, he says, comparatively little for several years past. One of his last works was "The Solar System," which has had a very extensive sale, having gone as high as eighty thousand copies. It has been translated into the Chinese language, and circulated largely among the Chinese.

Dr. Dick is over eighty years of age.

MEDICAL.

At the Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New York, which took place on Wednesday week last, the following North Carolina gentlemen were authorized to act as Doctors of Medicine: J. Chapman, W. A. Dick, F. M. Garrel, R. Hooker, W. D. Outlaw, and J. A. Tillman.

The Commencement of the Richmond Medical College took place on Monday last. An appropriate address was made by Dr. Gibson, and the degrees conferred by the President of Hampden Sydney College, Dr. Green, in some excellent remarks. Diplomas were granted to twenty-four gentlemen, and among them Cyril G. Wyche, of Granville, in this State. The gold medal for the prize essay on "the relations of the atmosphere to animal life," was conferred on Dr. Beverly Grigg, of Greensborough, Alabama.

The Whigs, says the Louisville Democrat, are delighted with Mr. Fillmore, "because he signed the compromise bills and executes the laws; or because they are executed under his administration, with only such a signal failure here and there as might be looked for. Well, all this is "some," considering, but they are not all the President's merits. We never heard that he robbed any body, or stole anything, nor do we believe he ever did anything of the sort. Moreover, we understand that he talks like a gentleman in company, doesn't say bad words, washes his face and hands on Sunday, puts on a clean shirt, and goes to meetin'. Let justice be done—*ruat cœlum—nous verrons, &c.*"

MR. CLINGMAN'S REMARKS.

We copy below the remarks of Mr. Clingman, as we find them correctly reported in the Globe, on the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, delivered in the House on the 6th instant:

"Mr. Clingman said, will the gentleman allow me to make a short explanation? I agree with the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Cartter,) and the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Woodward,) that Railroad iron ought to be left free of duty; but that question need not be discussed now. My purpose in rising is to say to the gentleman from Ohio that the circumstances under which this Road failed to sustain itself were these: The company originally subscribed $700,000 or $800,000 of stock. That was not sufficient to build the road, and they borrowed as much more in addition. It was the borrowing of this money which obliged them to have the road sold. The company could not meet its liabilities, and the State, being endorser for the company, purchased the road. The State has subsequently given permission to the company to become owners of half of the stock, provided the company relay the road with heavy iron. The company are now relaying it. The road would have been always good stock and have paid well, had it not been in debt; and the company was so heavily in debt that the road had to be sold in this way. The only question, therefore, at present, is one between the Treasury and the road. It is said upon all hands that the Treasury does not need the money. Why not give the credit therefore? There is no doubt whatever that the money will be paid. The road will be amply good for the money. It is a mere question of time in regard to the payment of the duty. As the company have had some difficulty in raising money sufficient to buy $500,000 worth of iron, it will be a matter of great advantage to them to be relieved from the payment of the duty upon that iron at the present time. They will get the means of paying those very duties in the course of three or four years for transporting the mail."

Afterwards, in the course of the discussion upon the bill, Mr. Clingman said:

"I fully agree with my friend from Kentucky [Mr. Ewing] in the general views he has thrown out. In fact twelve months ago I took occasion to say, that I thought there was no article which it was so important to admit free of duty as railroad iron. I still adhere to that opinion; and I have upon my table an amendment which I intend to offer, exempting railroad iron entirely from duty. But, sir, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Ewing] must see that a motion of that sort may meet with opposition in this House. There is a difference of opinion upon that subject; and hence whenever it comes up we shall have a discussion, and there will be a good deal of delay, and no man can foresee what will be the result. Now, this bill does not raise that question at all. The only question proposed by this bill is, that this company shall have a credit of four years to pay the duties upon their giving bonds for the payment, and also allowing the Government to retain the money falling due to the company for the transportation of the mail over their road, and applying it upon the bonds, which will probably be sufficient to pay the duties in two years.

Now, sir, if we go into the whole question of exempting duties upon railroad iron, my friend will see at once that this bill may not be passed for weeks or months, even if it is passed at all. In the mean time, this company is importing iron, and there is a delay in laying down the road, upon which the Postmaster General has been obliged to stop the daily mail. It is, therefore, important that we act upon this bill at once. Now, I am very glad that we have got into this general discussion. I am glad to hear gentlemen upon all sides of me come out and say that they are ready to exempt railroad iron from duty. I shall go as heartily into this question as anybody, if this question now pending can be got out of the way. I will vote to get at that general question at any moment, but I do not like to embarrass a little proposition like this. Gentlemen say they are willing to exempt all roads: then why not relieve this one now? As I know the House is impatient to get at another question, and hoping that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Davis] will be allowed to occupy the floor to day as he desires, I will move to lay this motion to reconsider upon the table."

HON. ROBERT STRANGE.

The last Richmond Examiner notices as follows the claims of North Carolina to the Vice Presidency:

"But while we are disposed to ask no office for Virginia, and think it highly impolitic to do so, there are many Southern States which ought to have the Vice Presidential nomination, and many which would like to have it. Among them we will mention Mississippi and North Carolina. If, by the Democratic party, the office could be conferred, in a spirit of gratitude, for services rendered, then throughout the breadth of the land there is no person more justly entitled to it than Jefferson Davis.

But if policy is to govern the gift, then North Carolina stands first on the list. She has peculiar claims; she has for years been struggling against a Whig majority: she has never quailed or faltered, but, gathering strength from every defeat, has again and again returned to the charge. During all this time she has sought nothing, asked nothing, hoped for nothing but the success of our cause. The realization of all her labors seems to her now within her grasp, and if she is permitted to rally under the standard of one of her own sons in the next Presidential election, she will be found "right side up," and be hereafter enrolled with the Democratic States to whom she truly belongs. We should like our neighbor to assume this position—we think she can, and are for giving her all the aid the party can afford.

In all the counties in which meetings have been held, preparatory to sending delegates to their State Convention, they have with great unanimity, recommended for the office of Vice President the Hon. Robert Strange, and this will be endorsed by their State Convention. Judge Strange has for many years been at the head of his party in the State—has represented his State in every Baltimore Convention which has been held, and served with great distinction in the United States Senate. He is a learned jurist, an able debater, and a consistent politician; bold, manly and frank in his character, he is personally very popular, and in every sense of the term an able man."

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court adjourned on Monday last. The following additional opinions were delivered:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In Carter *vs.* Williams, in Equity, from Rockingham, directing the decree to be reversed.

Also, in Moore *vs.* Ivey, in Equity, from Northampton, declaring the plaintiff entitled to redeem.

Also, in Wooten *vs.* Becton, in Equity, from Lenoir, declaring that the trust must be executed.

Also, in Thompson *vs.* Newlin, in Equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs.

Also, in Knight *vs.* Bunn, petition to rehear, affirming the decree.

Also, in Richardson *vs.* Pridgen, in Equity, from Johnston, directing a reference.

Also, in Hooks *vs.* Lee, in Equity, from Wayne, directing decree for plaintiff.

Also, in Green *vs.* Durand, in Equity, from Craven, declaring that the negroes P. H. and F. are to be accounted for by the defendants, and the trusts for their benefit are not valid.

Also, in Craig's Ex'rs *vs.* Howard, in Equity, from Orange, directing a reference.

Also, in Grandy *vs.* Bailey, from Pasquotank, directing a *venire de novo*.

Also, in McDonald *vs.* Tyson, in Equity, from Moore, on exceptions to the Master's report.

Also, in Eaton *vs.* Eaton, in Equity, from Granville.

By NASH, J. In Sparkman *vs.* Daughtry, from Bertie; motion in arrest overruled and judgment affirmed.

Also, in State *vs.* Weaver; motion for certiorari, refused.

By PEARSON, J. In Trice *vs.* Turrentine, from Orange, reversing the judgment.

Also, in Moye *vs.* May, in Equity, from Pitt, dismissing the bill with costs.

DEATH OF DR. DUNCAN, OF OHIO. Hon. Alexander Duncan, for many years a member of Congress from Hamilton county Ohio, was accidentally drowned on the 2d inst. He was in pursuit of game at the Red Banks, on the Little Miami, about eight miles from Cincinnati. He fired and killed a dipper duck in the centre of the stream. Being without a dog, he divested himself of his clothing, and plunged in the stream. After reaching the duck, he made an effort to reach the shore, but failed, and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, a Whig paper, takes the following honest and manly notice of the result of the New Hampshire elections:

"JOHN P. HALE. The cause of Abolition and Free-soilism, we are glad to perceive, is retrograding, at least in one of the Northern States. The election in New Hampshire has resulted in returning to the Legislature a majority of Democrats, we presume of the old Hunker stripe, and it is certain, we see it stated in the Democratic papers, that John P. Hale will be left at home after the expiration of his present term in the United State's Senate. Although we have always been a warm opponent of the Democracy, and take but little pleasure, generally, in noticing their triumphs, yet, in the present case, we confess that we experience feelings of much satisfaction in recording their victory in New Hampshire—a satisfaction arising from the belief, that good will come to the country, by removing from the National Councils a man who has done as much to disturb the public peace and to lower the reputation of the august body of which he is a member, as any one who has ever been honored with a seat in it. We do not doubt that his place will be filled by a successor more worthy of public confidence—who will be governed by a patriotic sense of duty in deliberating upon questions involving the stability of our Government, and the preservation of the Union. There are many prominent Democrats in New Hampshire who are true to the Constitution and opposed to the unprincipled creed and schemes of the Northern fanatics and agitators, of whom John P. Hale is one of the ring-leaders. There are Hibbard and Peaslee, for instance, now in the House of Representatives, either of whom has claims a thousand-fold stronger than Hale to a seat in the Senate; and, as we cannot expect the election of any Whig, we trust that the honor will fall upon one of these gentlemen, or upon some other equally sound upon the questions which have been distracting the minds of the people.

It is a great blessing to be rid of Hale, at all events. The State he has so badly represented cannot be much worsted by his being consigned to the shades of private life; and, therefore, the probabilities are all in favor of its being benefitted by the change. We should be glad to live to see the day when Chase and Seward and Giddings also shall be made to feel the measure of popular vengeance which they have provoked, and which ought to be visited upon them long before, we fear, it will be. We cannot but hope that the account will, at no distant day, be properly settled between those personages and their respective constituencies, and that they will be banished from the high stations to which they have been elevated, and in which they have proven themselves, upon the most perilous and trying emergency that the country ever was exposed to, utterly faithless to their trusts, and recreant to every patriotic sensibility and obligation. We hope that the reign of fanaticism and demagoguism is drawing to a close, and that the thousands who have been deluded by political hucksters, who are ready, at any time, to barter their consciences for place and power, are gradually recovering their reason, and will use it hereafter in such a way as to secure themselves and their country against the pernicious principles and practices of one of the most detestable parties that ever existed—we mean the ABOLITION PARTY OF THE NORTH."

Is there a Whig paper in North Carolina, which will speak out on this subject as the Intelligencer has done?

BATTLE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The Brownsville Flag of the 28th ultimo furnishes the following particulars of the recent battle on the Rio Grande between the Mexican troops and Caravajal's army, which was decided adversely to the latter:

"On Friday (20th) Caravajal crossed the river a few miles below Rio Grande city, and marched slowly up toward Camargo. On Saturday they were met by the forces under the Mexican leaders. At this time the force under Caravajal amounted to an indefinite number, ranging between two hundred and five hundred—reports differ so widely—sixteen of whom were Indians; also having a twelve-pound gun and a good supply of ammunition. The Mexican force charged on Caravajal with uncommon impetuosity, with two hundred and fifty cavalry. On receiving this first charge, a large body of Caravajal's men broke and fled in great disorder. The force which first commenced the stampede are said to have composed the command of Capt. Nunez, and were mostly, if not all, Mexicans; but in their progress they took with them many Americans. These fled the field and never returned. Those few, not over eighty men, who stood the onset, repulsed the charging party by the discharge of their guns, double-loaded with canister, making great slaughter through their ranks. The charge was repeated three different times, with the like result. After this the Mexican forces retired and crossed the San Juan river. Also, about this time, the remaining forces of Caravajal left in small parties, it being now between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, and quite dark. In a few hours from that time the battle-field was deserted by both contending parties. When the Mexicans discovered that Caravajal had left, they returned and took possession of the ground without opposition, their opponents having left their only gun, ammunition, wagons, &c. The Mexicans report also 120 stand of arms taken at the same time."

The "Flag" remarks that the foregoing facts present one feature that is entirely new in modern warfare, viz: that both the victors and the vanquished ran from each other. That paper, however, thus explains the movement:

"The official report of General Canales (in command of the Mexicans) declares that he drew his men off to induce Caravajal to advance from a sheltered position which he occupied, and from which it was found difficult to dislodge them. This, in his version; was a mere military manœurve, while the other side represent it as a hasty and precipitate retreat. How this may be, we will not undertake to give an opinion. But one thing is beyond controversy, viz: that an engagement was had, and the Mexican forces remain on the ground, having taken all the spoils of war which belonged to the camp of their adversaries, while Caravajal and his forces re-crossed the river, and have withdrawn from the contest, thus leaving Canales in possession of the battle-ground and the camp. Many of the prominent leaders in this battle came down here on the McKinney."

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

We make the following extract in relation to the condition of the press in France, from the Paris Corresponce of the Washington Republic:

"On the day that the definitive law upon the press appeared, the provisional censorship ceased; since the *coup d'etat*, the proofs of nearly all the public papers had been read and expurgated by the censors. As long as editors obeyed implicitly the injunctions of these gentlemen, there was no danger of the seizure or suspension of their journals; but did they retain a passage erased by the censors, suspension surely followed. You may remember that the *Opinione Publique* was stopped by the government for merely indicating by dots and blank spaces that the censor had been at work upon its columns, and had wofully mauled its articles. As I have said, the censorship ceased upon the appearance of the law. The editors have henceforth more liberty, but a greater responsibility. They are left to be guided by their own judgment; they will be no longer warned beforehand, but struck down when warning will be too late. The *Presse*, upon the very day when this dangerous liberty was accorded to it, used its privilege by mildly but firmly expressing its disapprobation of the law, and unequivocally declaring its belief that a system of repression only increased the power and influence of the press, and that, if set perfectly free, it would lose half of its force and control over public opinion, just as steam loses its elasticity the moment it has room to expand. I am curious to see what degree of freedom and independence will be tolerated by the government, and should not be astonished at any moment to see the axe fall on the neck of some imprudent editor. The *Presse* has already been once condemned, for the single word "glorious," applied to a point that the government considered infamous. It is the one drop too much that makes the bucket run over."

The Indiana Whig Convention, held on the 26th February, nominated Gen. Scott as their first choice for the Presidency, *but they were silent on the subject of the "compromise."* They *praised* Mr. Fillmore, but *nominated* Scott. They also took ground for a protective Tariff and internal improvements by the General Government.

Democratic Meeting in Craven.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Craven, on Tuesday evening last, on motion of Z. Slade, Col. John M. Bryan was called to the Chair, and John A. Hodge appointed Secretary. The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, on motion of G. S. Stevenson, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the assembly:—the Chair appointed Messrs. G. S. Stevenson, O. S. Dewey, R. Russell, Alfred Real and John Jackson. H. C. Jones was called on, and responded in a neat and appropriate address.

The committee through their chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, the democrats of the county of Craven, in order to secure a united and successful action of their party in the important elections for offices of the State and General Government, which are fast approaching.

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention of the Democratic party at Raleigh, on the 13th day of May next, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, and that the Chairman is authorized to appoint — delegates to represent the democracy of Craven in said Convention.

Resolved, That the administration of the State Government by the Hon. David S. Reid, justly entitles him to the confidence and continued support of the people, and meets our hearty approval, and that upon his re-election depends the final success of that principle of popular rights, free suffrage, which he has heretofore so ably advocated.

Resolved, That we concur with our Democratic brethren of the 8th district, in the propriety of nominating one or more persons, to represent the district in the national convention to be held at Baltimore on the 1st day of June next, and to secure this representation, we cordially invite them to meet us in Convention at our Town of Newbern on Thursday the 22d day of April next.

Resolved, That while we have the strongest confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Convention to be held at Baltimore, we hesitate not to declare our decided preference for the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Robert Strange, of North Carolina, as candidates, respectively, for the offices of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That we still adhere to the well known principles of the democratic party, to wit: a revenue tariff, the independent treasury, an economical administration of the General Government, and a strict construction of the Constitution, upon the success of which alone depends the prosperity of our institutions, and the progress of liberal principles.

On motion of James E. Morris, Esq., 70 delegates were appointed by the Chair, to attend the Conventions to be held in Newbern and Raleigh, respectively, as follows:

NEWBERNE. Wm. G. Bryan, H. B. Lane, I. Disosway, J. E. Morris, Geo. S. Stevenson, Henry C. Jones, Rigdon Wilson, Geo. W. Dixon, Rigdon Moore, Jesse B. Moore, Jas. C. Stevenson, Denard Handcock, Henry J. Green, F. P. Backus, Wm. V. Barrow, John Chadwick, Z. Slade, Leroy Bishop, Raymond Castex, Charles Kelly, L. B. Heritage, Jos. J. Robertson, Thos. G. Howard.

BAY RIVER. Jas. Miller, C. V. Swan, O. S. Dewey, Geo. W. Daniels, Henry Jones.

LATHAMS. F. P. Latham, Jas. F. Lincoln, R. W. Latham, Enoch Holten, Wm. Prow.

BIG SWIFT CREEK. John Jackson, Agustus Latham, S. R. Street, Nathan Whitford, John Chapman.

WIGGINS. N. H. Street, Washington Carmon, Obid Parmer, Jas. S. White, Reding Pate.

BEARDS CREEK. Philip Pipkin, Pemberton Pittman, Thomas Bowen, Wiley Braughton, Vinceant W. Dixon.

LITTLE SWIFT CREEK. Alfred Real, Bryant Whitford, Albert Real, David K. Whitford, Jas. G. Gaskins.

RUSSELS. Johnson Bryan, Joseph Hartley, Dr. E. R. Hubbard, Richard Russel, Edw. H. Rhem, Hardy B. Lane, Jr., H. Rhem.

IVES. C. B. Wood, Philamon Holland, Owen Chesnut, V. A. Tolson, Alex. Chesnut.

ADAMS CREEK. Jas. Mason, John Neal, Parker Smith, Wm. Thomas, Francis Mason.

On motion of H. B. Lane, Esq., the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list.

Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., being called upon, responded in a remarkably clear and forcible speech.

On motion of Jas. E. Morris, it was resolved, that these proceedings be forwarded to the Republican and Patriot for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. M. BRYAN, *Chairman.*
JNO. A. HODGE, *Secretary.*

Democratic Meeting in Moore.

In pursuance of previous notice, a large number of the Democratic party assembled in the Court House. On motion of Col. John Morison, Wm. Berryman, Esq., was called to the Chair, and D. R. Shaw and R. G. Barret were requested to act as Secretaries. The Chair appointed the following committee, to-wit: Dr. John Shaw, Kenneth Black, Esq., Iver D. Patterson, Aaron A. T. Seawell, Samuel Barrett, and Alfred Oliver, to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Democracy of Moore. Whereupon said committee reported through Dr. Jno. Shaw the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party is now in the ascendency throughout the Union, and its success in the coming election certain, we, the democrats of Moore, desire to express anew our adherence to the true principles of the party which have been handed down to us from our patriotic fathers, and to indicate our preference for the persons to be nominated to the several important offices in the gift of this State and of the Union.

Resolved, therefore, That we are in favor of an economical administration of the General Government, and hold all tariffs and taxations for protection unconstitutional, and that the United States Bank is dangerous to the liberties of the people and likewise unconstitutional, and that the public revenue of the United States ought to be applied to its constitutional objects, and not expended in extravagant schemes of internal improvement, enriching one portion of the Union at the expense of the other.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the administration of the government of the State by his excellency David S. Reid; and he has fully realized the expectations of his friends, and that we will with pleasure support him as the nominee of the democratic party for the ensuing term.

Resolved, That we admire the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, as one of the most able and enlightened statesmen of the Union, who has manfully stood by the Constitution, and amid the severest temptations to shrink from its support, has remained firm; that our confidence in him is such that, while we will cheerfully support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention to assemble on the 1st of June, we earnestly recommend the Hon. James Buchaman to that body as our first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That our confidence in the Hon. Robert Strange is such that it would be our pride to see him elevated to the first office in the nation, yet, yielding a preference to Pennsylvania's distinguished son, who seems to have a more prominent stand before the people of the United States, that we recommend him to be placed on the democratic ticket for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the democratic party should be vigilant to the interest of these United States, as the Whig party at the present time have no avowed principles, but are endeavoring to insinuate themselves into public favor by styling themselves with pretty names.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed from this county to attend the State Convention in Raleigh, have full power to meet with the delegates from the other counties composing this Congressional District at Raleigh, and appoint a delegate to represent this District in the Baltimore Convention to meet on the first day of June next.

Mr. J. G. Shepherd, of Fayetteville, being present, was called upon for a speech, who made a lengthy and animated address. Col. S. J. Person was then called upon, who entertained the audience for some time with a cogent and eloquent address.

On motion, the following delegates were appointed to represent this county in the democratic Convention to be held in Raleigh on the second Thursday in May next: Thomas Harrington, Jr. Jordan R. Sloan, James Lett, Jesse L. Bryan, Daniel M. McIntosh, Neill K. McNeill, Dr. John G. Matthews, Jno. M. N. Ferguson, Arch'd M. Blue, Wm. H. Harrington, Adam R. Wadsworth, Robert W. Goldston, Joel Sullivan, Robt. Melton, Burrel Deaton, Allen Morrison, Kenneth Mathison, Col. John Morrison, Iver D. Patterson, Angus Curry, Jr. Dr. John Shaw and Arch'd McKeithan.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the delegation.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the North Carolinian and the other democratic papers of the State. The meeting then adjoured.

WM. BERRYMAN, *Chr'n.*
D. R. SHAW, } *Sec's.*
R. G. BARRETT, }

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday, the 13th.

In the House, on the same day, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Polk, rising to a privileged question, remarked that he was gratified to be able to state to the House that the unfortunate difficulty between the two representatives from Mississipi [Messrs. Wilcox and Brown] had been adjusted in a manner highly creditable to both parties, and that they now occupy the same position of friendship which existed between them previous to the unfortunate affair of yesterday.

The House soon after went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Senate's joint Resolution authorizing the architect of the capitol to continue in employment the mechanics, laborers, and others employed on the two wings of the capitol.

Mr. Wilcox resumed and concluded his remarks, and then remarks were made by a number of others.

The joint Resolution was amended, read the third time and passed, and the House then adjourned.

In the Senate, on Monday the 15th, numerous memorials and petitions were presented.

The joint resolution making an appropriation for the completion of the wings of the Capitol was taken up. It had been amended by the House so as to appropriate $500,000. The question on concurring in the amendment was debated by Mr. Borland and Mr. Mangum, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Borland said he was aware that in taking the view of this question that he intended, he would occupy rather an ungracious position in the eyes of a majority of the Senate, and of those who now filled the galleries. He had been beset almost daily, by persons who had no other interest in the work than to obtain employment, to advocate this appropriation. He sympathised as deeply as any one with these persons who sought employment; yet he could not consistently with his duty as a Senator vote or adopt any measures which would tend to convert this Government into a vast eleemosynary institution.

Mr. B. then adverted to the rumors respecting the insufficient execution of the work, and the statements of Mr. McNair, the chairman of the select committee of the House, on this subject. He thought these things required that Congress ought to pause before further progressing in this work. He maintained that the Capitol, as it now stood, contained room sufficient if properly economised, to afford accommodation, not only to the present number of the members of the present Congress, but sufficient to accommodate those which may be added to the present number during the next fifty years.

The stone used in the foundation, he was informed, was taken from a quarry which the managers of the Washington Monument had rejected for the foundation of the monument, because of its being insufficient to support the pressure which would be placed upon it.

He then alluded to the increase of the annual expenditures of the Government of late years, and urged that this increase of Executive patronage, by placing large sums of money to be expended by the Executive, tended to build up the General Government into a great central power which would overshadow the States. Instead of having the centre warm and the extremities cold, he desired that all the warmth and vitality of the centre should be derived from the extremities.

He called upon the Democratic party to stand firm and resist this increasing march of consolidationism. They were in the majority and could do it. It had already been said that the Democratic party though in a majority, dare not refuse to vote whatever appropriations of the public money the Whig leader at the other end of the Avenue asked.

Mr. Mangum said he was glad to see that a young Goliah had stepped out from the Democratic party for the purpose of bringing back the Government to its ancient purity. He was rejoiced to see the Senator, who was comparatively one of the youngest members of the body, step out so boldly and properly, and lecture his party friends upon the subject of economy and extravagance. He hoped that the admonitions of the Senator to his friends would have a good effect, and that they would speedily set about restoring the ancient policy of the Government. But the Senator's remarks were all directed to the Whig head at the other end of the Avenue. He thought there were others to blame for this increased expenditure by the General Government. The Senator's own party were here in a majority; they had the control of both branches of Congress. The Senator—nor could any one else—did not pretend to say that the Administration expended a single dollar except by warrant and authority of law. The blame was with the party who were in the ascendency here. The President could do nothing himself; he had no troops; with both Houses of Congress opposed to him by large majorities, he could expend only what the other party appropriated. He advised the Democracy to listen well to what the gallant Senator had told them.

Mr. Atchison called the Senator to order. The Senator from Arkansas had, without concluding his speech, yielded the floor to a motion to postpone, and it was not in order for the Senator to reply to that speech before it was finished. Moreover, the Senator from North Carolina had no right to advise the Democracy. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mangum resumed, and referred to a letter lately written by one of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in which extravagant expenditures and economy were discussed. Gentlemen of that party were uneasy about these expenditures of fifty millions a year by any party but their own. He thought the spoils were closely connected with the economy, in the eyes of some gentlemen.

A great change had taken place. Things now pass here, as a matter of course, which thirty years ago would receive no countenance in either House. He was glad that his young friend, the Senator from Arkansas, had given his party friends a lecture upon this subject; he was rejoiced to see that the Democracy had a man among them with fire and spirit enough to take the stand assumed by the Senator from Arkansas.

The Senator's lecture was, however, not very appropriately applied to the other end of the Avenue.

He would pursue the subject no farther now, but on some future occasion would take up some points in the Senator's speech. They were now on the broad sea—the compass gone, and the rudder, if not lost, was useless, for they knew not where they were. Their sails were filled by Democratic gales, and it was impossible to say whether they would be driven upon rocks or quicksands. He hardly thought those gales would drive the Democratic party into port this time. He did not believe that party would win the next race. They (the Whigs) had a nag which he thought likely would not only first pass the score, but leave his competitor in the distance.

Mr. Borland disclaimed any intention of assuming to lecture his party, or any of its members. As to the other allusion, he disclaimed being any thing of a Goliah. He reminded the Senator from North Carolina that there was a David, who was small in body, but who, with the humble instrument of a sling, had vanquished the giant with the single pebble of truth. He had urged nothing but what must strike the country as being the truth upon this subject.

Mr. Mangum claimed to belong to the David party.

The Iowa land bill was then taken up, and Messrs. Cass, Downs, and Brodhead spoke thereon; and at ten minutes past four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House, after considerable discussion in brief speeches, passed a resolution, introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, authorizing the Doorkeeper to employ two more pages than he was authorized to employ under existing regulations.

Afterwards the question of referring to the Committee on Elections the memorial from A. W. Reynolds, contesting the right of Mr. R. H. Weightman to represent New Mexico on the floor, was debated by Messrs. Phelps, Weightman, and Orr. And then, after Mr. Brown had presented two memorials from the legislature of Mississippi, which were appropriately referred, the House adjourned.

The Whigs of the Third district of Pennsylvania have appointed B. H. Brown, Esq., a delegate to their National Convention, with instructions to vote for Gen. Scott.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Arrival of the Niagara—Advance in Cotton.

The steamer Niagara has arrived with latest dates from Liverpool. Cotton was active, and had advanced one eighth of a penny. Wheat and flour had declined. White corn at twenty-nine shillings two pence, and yellow thirty-three shillings—demand limited. Tar held at higher rates, with limited sales at ten shillings six pence to twelve shillings. Fair rosin wanted at eight shillings—common, three shillings to three and two pence.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, made a strong Speech against intervention by this Government in the affairs of other nations.

In the House, Mr. Smith of Alabama, made a Speech in favor of Judge Douglas for the Presidency; and Mr. Nabors, of Mississppi replied, bearing heavily on Douglas.

Massachusetts and intervention.

BOSTON, March 13. The committee appointed by the Senate of the Legislature of Massachusetts have reported resolutions in favor of Hungary and Kossuth, and denouncing Russia and Austria. They declare it the duty of all constitutional governments to repel the attacks of despots.

Arrival of the Cuban Invaders.

NEW YORK, March 13. The ship Prentice arrived here this morning, from Spain, bringing one hundred and fifty persons, who had been engaged in the late Lopez expedition.

Two Weeks later from California—Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

NEW YORK, March 15. The steamship Daniel Webster with two weeks later intelligence from California, arrived to-day. She brings $100,000 in specie.

The revolution in Chili has been suppressed.

The markets generally at San Francisco remain unchanged. Flour has declined, and provisions remain firm.

The accounts from the Mining Districts remain firm.

A law relative to fugitive-slaves has passed the Legislature of California. The civil and war debt of the State is ascertained to be two millions. Indian depredations still continued in certain portions of the country. The remainder of the news, by this arrival, is generally uninteresting.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.
Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.
Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38– 1m.

NEW Wholesale Dry Goods House.
PETERSBURG, 17th MARCH, 1852. Our stock of superb Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Spring Trade is now complete, and ready for examination. As our entire stock is fresh, and has been purchased principally for cash, we can offer such inducements to the trade as are rarely met with in this or any other market.

We respectfully solicit a call from the merchants visiting our city. JOHN W. RICE & BROTHER.
No. 9, Bollingbrook street.
Petersburg, Va., March 17, 1852. 38—1m.
Roanoke Republican, Hillsboro' Recorder, Warrenton News, and Weldon Patriot will copy for one month.

The Outlaw Will Case.

THE Counsel in this Case being satisfied, from the state of the Docket, that there is no chance of trying the case at the ensuing Term of Wake Superior Court, I am requested by them to state, that it is agreed that it shall stand continued; and the witnesses need not, therefore, attend.

R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*
Wake Co., March 18, 1851. 38—td.

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL. Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by

P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 38—

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 38—

12 DOZ. Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger just received. Also, a fresh supply of very superior Cayenne Pepper, just to hand and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 32—

A FURTHER supply of superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Also, a large supply of Mason's Superior Blacking in assorted size Boxes, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 38—

Special Notice.

THE subscriber is compelled to require quarterly settlements with all persons having work executed at his Establishment. In conducting his large business, he finds it indispensable to its safe prosecution to require prompt and frequent payment. As this arrangement will work to the mutual advantage of all parties, it is hoped that all will strictly conform to it.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 38—tf.

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.
Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Democratic Meeting in Randolph.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Randolph County is requested in Ashborough, on Tuesday after the fourth Monday in March, it being Tuesday of Court. A full attendance is desired.

February 23d, 1852. 31– tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams,
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss,
&c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
At the Old Stand of
HEARTT & LITCHFORD!

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do
Batisto Silks,
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and under-leeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.
Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38—

Portrait Painting.

PROF. DeENSZLINY, Miniature and Aquarell painter, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh, that he offers them his professional services during the present month. Having successfully practised his fine Art in Europe and America, he flatters himself that he is able to execute a finer Portrait than ever has been done in this place. Some of his work may be seen at the two Bookstores, which have kindly granted that permission, and where orders may be left, all of which will receive prompt attention. To give entire satisfaction the price for a Portrait is reduced to Ten Dollars. His lodgings may be found at Mrs. Hollister's, near the R. & G. R. Depot, where he may be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock every day.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 38—4t.

SPRING GOODS, 1852.
Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys,
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.
March 16. 37—

LOOK AT THIS!

3000 LBS. cut Nails and Brads, 4 to 40d.
100 pieces bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings.
1 bale Virginia Osnaburgs.
Prime old Java Coffee. Also, Laguira and Rio do.
Brown, Clarified, and Loaf Sugar.
Superior Green Tea and old English Mustard.
For sale by J. BROWN.
March 16. 37—

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linon and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.
March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.
March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.
March 16 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—
☞ Register, and Weekly Post copy all.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.
Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

Office of Literary Board.

RALEIGH, February 17, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund have adopted the following Regulations for the information of persons wishing to purchase Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund:

1. The applicant must, at his own expense, procure a survey of the land proposed to be purchased, to be made by the County Surveyor, who must make out two fair plats of the same, accurately setting forth the location, boundaries, distances, and number of acres.

2. Two disinterested and credible persons, to be designated by the Clerk of the County Court, shall examine the land and, on oath, assess the value thereof, subscribing their names thereto. The Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is made must certify the same.

3. The Clerk of the County Court must certify to the signature of the Justice of the Peace, and also that the persons selected to value are disinterested, credible, and beleived to be acquainted with the value of the land.

4. The applicant will then send the papers to this office, informing the Board whether he wishes to pay cash or purchase on time.

When these regulations are complied with, the Board will decide upon the application; and if the valuation and payments shall appear reasonable the sale will be confirmed, and, upon the payment of the purchase-money, a Deed will be executed. Where a credit is given, bond with approved security will be required.

The Board respectfully invites bids.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio Pres. Lit. Board.

Feb. 19. 90—8w

State of North Carolina, NASH COUNTY, Superior Court of Equity.—William W. Boddie, Executor of Henry Edwards, *vs.* Milly Edwards, and others —Original Bill.

In this case it appearing that the defendants Brittain Manning, Mike Manning, Henry Edwards, Polly Edwards, Gully A. Manning, Della A. Manning, Martha W. Manning, John McJunkin and wife Mary E. are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 29th day of January, 1852.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

January 29, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½) 905—6tw.

State of North Carolina.—MARTIN CO. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Starkey Sharp, by his friend and agent, S. S. Simmons, *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State; if is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debts.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

February 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½) 907—6w

State of North Carolina—MARTIN CO., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Peter P. Lawrence, Cashier *vs.* William L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office, second Monday in January, A. D. 1852

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN CO., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Thomas E. Pender *vs* Wm. L. Rhodes, Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A D 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County, COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margaret Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *exparte*.

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr adv $5 62½] 902—6w.

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.

RALEIGH, FEB. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd September, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,

JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

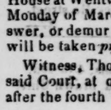
North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3	Barrels of	Mackerel,
2	do.	New Lard,
4	do.	Irish Potatoes,
6	do.	Assorted Crackers,
2	do.	Pulverized Sugar,
3	do.	Clarified do.
2	do.	Crushed do.
800 lbs.		Goshen Butter,
800	"	Cheese,
&c.		Laguira, and Java Coffee,
		Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000		Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c.	&c.	&c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf

Music, Pianos Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GAHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionette, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against crediting any one on my account, as I will pay no accounts but such as are contracted by myself or my wife.

J. G. GULLY.

Johnston County, March 1, 1852. 33—

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals, and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information I had a long fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33-

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. MCMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

A Farm and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the South west, would sell his lands in Cumberland county upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2,700 or 3,000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above land can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland County, N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

February 9, 1852. 28—6t.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

CITY TAX LIST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will attend at the Court House in this City, on Friday the 26th of March instant, to take the City Tax List for the current year according to law.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant.

Raleigh, March 8th, 1852. 35—td.

DR. MARCHISI'S Uterine Catholican, which is highly recommended, for sale at

P. F. PESCUD'S,
Agent.

Raleigh, March 6, 1852. 35

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries, the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be save I from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

THE subscriber has just opened an Extensive Factory for the manufactory of Steam Refined Candles, and now offers them for sale at the reduced price of—*Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per Hundred Pounds.*

He also manufactures every style and quality of FANCY CANDIES, which he offers by wholesale as low as they can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

In conclusion, he would respectfully state that he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Domestic and Imported FRUITS and CIGARS of every grade, together with an extensive assortment of Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments, Preserves, Pie Jel, Cordials, &c. to which he would invite the attention of those visiting Petersburg. SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Wholesale Confectioner, Sycamore St.,

February 18, 1852. PETERSBURG, Va.

P. S. I will also keep constantly on hand a superior article of Candy manufactured from Stuart's Crushed Sugar, at 16 cents per pound. All orders promptly attended to, carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Gaston, on the 29th January last, the following instalments were called for: 10 per cent on the 1st March, 1852; 20 do. on the 1st of May; 20 do. on the 1st July; and 20 do. on the 1st September.

For the convenience of the Stockholders, the President, Treasurer, or either of the Directors, will receive and give receipts for instalments. Interest will be allowed on all anticipated, and will be charged on all deferred, payments.

The Stock of all delinquents on the 1st and 2nd instalments, will be advertised for sale, if not paid before the 1st of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. VASS, *Treas.*

Feb. 5, 1852. 27—6w.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County on the 18th day of November, 1851, a negro man who says his name is CAMBRIDGE, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Joseph Passmore, of the State of Georgia. Said negro man is about 50 or 60 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had on when taken up two coats, under coat brown homespun, the over coat white wool color with a black collar, blue cotton pantaloons. The end of his nose has been disfigured on the left side by fighting. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

February 1st, 1852. 27—6m.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

"Thou hast a Charmed Cup, O Fame."

"Lilis to the Pontick Sea
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont."

So the undying fame, bright as the blaze of sunset halos o'er the laurel brow, deservedly accorded to those Truly fortunate and well-known Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Will keep due on, until their popularity extends from the icy capes of Labrador, to the scorching sands of Nubia's Desert, until the hosannas of a Universe extol their name in one prolonged shout that shall frighten the reign of chaos, and startle sacred echo from her caverned sleep,

"In lazy apathy let stoics boast."

The grateful praise received from every section of this boundless continent, from those who have been snatched from the brink of despair by the untiring efforts of these far famed and popular lottery agents, is the only reward they covet for devoting their energies to the public's service; to them praise are wages, the immense amount of good that

PYFER, & CO.

The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers, No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore,

Have accomplished by presenting to the public monthly a schedule of unsurpassed schemes of legal and responsible Lotteries, has won golden opinions from all sorts of people.

In presenting to our numerous correspondents throughout the country our very brilliant and elegant schemes for the month of March, we enjoin those whose expectations were not fully realized in February, in the language of the poet, to

"Attempt the end, and never stand in doubt,
Nothing so hard, but search will find it out."

We call attention to

110,000 Dollars in Prize Money, in six splendid Prizes, sold in the month of February, 1852.

All paid and on file at No. 1, Light Street. Our luck still in the ascendant.

$30,000, Nos. 16 73 75 package whole tickets sent to Indiana. $25,000 Nos 5 43 55 package half tickets sent to Ohio. $20,000, Nos 16 39 42, package quarter tickets, sent to Alabama. $15,000, Nos 10 18, 27, single whole ticket, sent to South Carolina. $10,000, Nos 37 44 68, package half tickets, sent to Tennessee. $10,000, Nos 49 62 69, package quarter tickets, sent to North Carolina. Every prize, but one, was drawn in packages.

Brilliant Schemes for March, 1852.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets	Price of Packages
1	$35,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	$10	$30 00
2	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
3	32,852	78 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
4	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
5	17,716	78 Nos 16 drawn	5	15 00
6	40,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	12	45 00
8	25,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	8	30 00
9	20,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
10	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
11	18,656	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	30 00
13	55,365	78 Nos 12 drawn	15	60 00
15	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
16	16,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
17	33,397	78 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
19	18,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
20	35,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	40 00
22	27,500	75 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
23	20,000	78 Nos 14 drawn	5	18 00
24	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
22	24,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
26	15,000	75 Nos 11 drawn	4	15 00
27	80,000	78 Nos 20 drawn	32	100 00
29	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
30	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
31	33,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

February 29, 1852. 33—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. MCCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in successful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ads their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hefsman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods, and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral Knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, deadlock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's wimlow butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and linge. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home indusry. Now is the time Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, avails himself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. He has just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grode, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkecchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months. shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms, $400
10	do	do	do 485
12	do	do	do 525
14	do	do	do 585
15	do	do	do 615
16	do	do	do 650
20	do	do	do 695
25	do	do	do 750
30	do	do	do 850
35	do	do	do 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon Letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20,000 offices; 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged: 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

For sale at the
North Carolina Bookstore by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 218, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSH